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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

312 N. Main — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-85 — JULY 15, 1950

State Labor Pool Shrinks To 6,400 During June

Employment gains continued in Montana throughout the month of June, the total number of job applicants decreasing by a net 3,600 as measured in the applicant files of the state's system of employment service offices. There were 7,200 applicants in this labor pool at the beginning of the month, 2,800 more made application at those offices during the month, making a 10,000 total, and there were approximately 6,400 still seeking work at the close of the month.

Upon this reserve of slightly more than 6,000 the state depends for its employment expansion during July, August and September. The reserve is only 1,700 above that of a year ago, while the winter pool of unemployed labor was more than 5,000 above that of the year before. Seasonal experience indicates that the three summer months will eat substantially into the pool, reducing it to the same level, or below, that of a year ago. Included in the June additions to the labor supply is the considerable number of high school and college students released from classrooms with the ending of school terms. There were 1,200 more applications for work received in June this year than June a year ago.

More Hiring Than Year Ago

June hiring in Montana, in both industrial and agricultural lines, was on the same level with that of the month of May and was 1,200 above that of last June, as indicated in the placement records of the state's employment service offices. The statistical tables in this issue indicate also a substantial growth in contacts with employers and in job openings placed with those offices for filling.

Hiring is most active in the months of July and August, according to the seasonal pattern of Montana employment economy. Much of the pressure during those months comes from maximum demands in the construction industry, from farms for help in hayfield and harvest, from food processing plants, berry plots and orchards, and from trade and service for providing accommodation to the summer tourist traffic. New records of placement accomplishment may be produced in these months this year.

No Call for In-Migration

In the face of admittedly bright employment prospects no community is calling for in-migrant workers with the single exception of Butte, where experienced hard-rock miners continue in strong demand. Even for that industry there is no invitation to indiscriminate in-migration.

There are ample supplies of all construction workers with the possible exception of carpenters and bricklayers. New hiring will not be in wholesale fashion, but will be widely distributed both geographically and with respect to employing firms.

Hungry Horse Approaches Peak

Hungry Horse dam construction operations on the Flathead river near Kalispell are approaching their peak employment season, will full crews already on the job for the main activities of pouring cement and clearing timber from the reservoir site. Some expansion of payrolls by clearing contractors is anticipated, high water having delayed full employment until well into July. Total employment at the Hungry Horse project is

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ALL-TIME HIGH IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT INDICATED IN MONTANA FIGURE FOR JUNE

Employment in industries of Montana reached a new record high total of 155,000 as of June 15, surpassing the previous top level of 152,900 reached in September, 1949. This represents a gain of approximately 3,200 from the May figures and of fully 4,000 from the June figure a year ago. The ordinary seasonal experience with respect to Montana employment is that July, August, and September are traditionally higher than June, giving rise to the expectation that new records are in the making as the months elapse.

Census Figures Confirm

Progressively higher totals of industrial employment in the state are indirectly substantiated by the unofficial census returns which give a net gain of 28,000 in the population of Montana in 1950 over the 1940 figure of 559,000. Official returns are expected, by counties and cities, later in the summer.

Estimates of employment by industry, as released monthly in the Montana Labor Market, are compiled jointly by the Commission in collaboration with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Gains in June, over the employment in May of 1950, as well as over June, 1949, are reflected in nearly every industrial category.

Manufacturing Payrolls Expand

Manufacturing employment increased over May by 200, accounted for in the expansion of employment in food processing. Metal mining shows, conservatively, a gain of 100, a figure which may be increased by more complete reports. In comparison with June of 1949 the gain is approximately 1,000. Extensive recruitment to build up to still higher figures is being conducted through the employment service in likely labor centers.

Construction Adds 1,300 Workers

Contract construction contributes materially to the June, 1950, gain over the month before and a year ago, by approximately 1,300. This in turn is influenced by increased employment on two major hydro electric dams being installed under government sponsorship. Transportation employment is also up, by 600 over the May figures and 500 over the June, 1949, payrolls. Much of this gain was due to 400 increase in employment by interstate railroads.

Fewer Government Workers

Government employment shows the only decline in the major divisions, from the May figures, but is still about 700 up from June a year ago. The changes are shown as originating in state and local employment figures, the federal payroll being virtually unchanged.

Uptrend Through Past Four Years

June figures on employment for the past four years show a consistent uptrend on a rounding pattern. They are:

1950	1949	1948	1947
155,000	150,900	145,800	138,000

Weekly Earnings Increase

Average weekly earnings in selected industries show an upward trend in May over April and March. Figures for June are not yet available. Weekly wages in all mining increased over March, but are slightly lower than the April figures, due to decreases for coal mining. Metal miners averaged two dollars a week higher in May than in April, and about $3.50 higher than in March due to recent wage readjustments and slightly higher average weekly hours. Weekly wages in transportation and utilities, aside from interstate railroads decreased from April but are higher than they were in March.

Average weekly hours of employment are also shown to have increased in most of the other industries included in coverage of the report, while the average hourly earnings in those industries show but little change from the preceding two months. Manufacturing employment averaged 1.3 hours more per week in May than in April, due to increased weekly hours in both primary metals and in food and kindred products.

Along the Hiring Line --- June 1 Field Summary

Anaconda—(Active file 173; 90 women, 43 veterans) Employment prospects are good for local labor supply with a road construction job, new high school, and beginning of extensive building at nearby Galen, all to be operating through late summer and fall. Hiring has been light during June. Farm demand will be stronger in July and August.

Billings—Active file 1,037; 386 women, 241 veterans; 85 men and 46 women over 50) Construction projects are all at or near the maximum employment stage, with no shortage in building skills or trades and a surplus of unskilled applicants. Coal mines in Roundup area all closed in annual summer layoff except one plant furnishing coal for railroad. Miners not available for transfer. Late season has retarded farm hiring, but demand in July expected to increase. No shortage anticipated. Indian help has been utilized in beet fields, 75 obtained from Northern Cheyenne reservation.

Bozeman—(Active file 129; 23 women, 45 veterans) High school students seeking summer work, and a heavy flow of transients reaching 50 a day, provide a flush supply of unskilled labor. Hiring by service establishments, in wholesale and retail trade, and in construction has been brisk but not heavy enough to deplete the supply. Two construction projects finishing August 1 will transfer their crews to new jobs launched at that time. Farm demand lessened by curtailment of planting due to late season. Haying and cannery operations will stimulate hiring in July, requiring about 200. No shortage expected.

Butte—(Active file 529; 276 women, 81 veterans; 43% over 45, 26% over 55) Continuing demand for experienced hard-rock miners; positive recruitment in progress in Kentucky, Missouri and Washington. More than 1,200 new hires since February but out-migration has cut into total employment gain. Labor supply is at lowest point in nearly two years, women dominate the applicant roll with resultant surplus of salespeople, clerical help, and service trades. Construction activity nearly at peak, hampered by scarcity of key skills and some material shortages. Carpenters needed, but 30 hour week requirement is discouragement to itinerants.

Cut Bank—(Active file 56; 31 women, 15 veterans) Labor demand was light in June, with construction providing the principal outlet. July will bring demand for hay hands and irrigators. No shortage anticipated. Present surplus of sales clerks, office workers and cafe help.

Dillon—(Active file 63; 28 women, 15 veterans) Farm worker demand moderate in June, between peak demands of spring and summer. Scarcity of irrigators and women farm cooks—surplus of farm couples and men cooks. Shearing completed, sheepherder demand below normal due to reduced flocks. Two extra gangs on railroad increases demand for track workers. Construction crews already manned, hiring on replacement basis.

Forsyth—(Active file 37; 18 women, 9 veterans) Heavy flow of transient labor, many of them seeking pipeline work. Two road projects operating, another starts July 15; present labor supply sufficient.

Fort Benton—(Active file 24; 12 women, 6 veterans) Construction of new homes has absorbed building skills, no business construction in progress. Crop prospects good, but late. Harvest starts about August 10, will be dependent upon transients and in-migrants.

Glasgow—(Active file 93; 51 women, 6 veterans) Highway contractors operating with full crews; new power generator to be installed, and contract to be let for tunnel improvement at Fort Peck dam; present labor supply adequate. Beet thinning requirements met by 150 Texas Mexicans.

Glendive—(Active file 39; 26 women, 2 veterans; 6 women over 50) Labor supply adequate with farm needs being met from daily flow of 7 to 10 transients. Hotel remodelling project under way with full crew. No present scarcity.

Great Falls—(Active file 664; 291 women, 151 veterans) Student registration comprises heavy section of available supply. Decreased demand noted in manufacturing and in household help, with increased hiring in trade and in construction. Two new contractors in field during June. Present construction includes a million-dollar bridge and viaduct, two school buildings, two housing projects, warehouse, private residences. Railroad hiring is on declining scale and re-hiring at smelter is below normal as result of decreasing turnover. Shortage of bricklayers and cement finishers, with a surplus of service, office, and unskilled labor.

Hamilton—(Active file 231; 87 women, 43 veterans) Berry picker demand less than normal due to shorter and later crop, will be more active in July but the demand will no more than absorb local supply. Cherry harvest requirement will be fifty per cent below that of 1949. Construction proceeding with full crews; lumber and logging outfits likewise fully manned. Few orders for replacements.

Havre—(Active file 140; 70 women, 20 veterans) High school and college students increase the registration lists. Fair flow of transient labor, mostly from the west; will need about 200 such workers for the harvest period in August. Construction, railroad track work and trade establishments now have full crews.

Helena—(Active file 238; 86 women, 57 veterans) Heavy flow of new applicants in June from schools and colleges, with substantial in-migration waiting for full operation at Canyon Ferry dam. Reopening of metal mine after six-month shutdown called 125 miners back to work in early July, no present shortage. Construction of dam set back six weeks by water intruding between coffer dams. Leaks sealed, pumpout awaits lowering of river pressure. Construction of cement mixer about complete, may start hiring again August 1, local supply appears ample.

Kalispell—(Active file 781; 209 women, 164 veterans) Hiring at the Hungry Horse dam is for replacement only; cement pouring at full schedule. High water in reservoir area hampers clearing projects, where principal hiring will occur in July and August. Qualified applicants available. Curtailment of rail service by switch-men's strike at end of June hampered delivery of cement and supplies for the dam. Power line construction contracts and clearance of rights of way may help to reduce the available labor supply.

State Labor Pool Shrinks

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above 2,000, with prospect of reaching the expected peak of 2,500 in July or August.

Ample labor supplies are at or near the Hungry Horse site to meet requirements during the remaining months of the present construction season.

Canyon Ferry Delayed by Water

Invasion by waters of the Missouri River in the damsite area for Canyon Ferry, near Helena, continues to obstruct employment. Receding river flow in July is expected to permit expulsion of the excess water and resumption of preparations for pouring of cement. About 100 men were laid off in June when the flood intrusion began. Some compensatory adjustments in employment were made in hiring of truck drivers and equipment operators for stock-piling of gravel. Cement mixer plant installations are nearly completed.

Present expectation is that cement operations may begin in early August. An ample supply of labor is available at Helena and nearby offices.

State Highway Uses 1,800 Workers

Montana state highway contractors employed 1,040 workers in June, an increase of about 400 during the month. This crew was engaged on 38 highway, seven bridge and two overpass projects. In addition the maintenance crew of the highway commission itself had grown to 775, an increase of more than 50 during the month. Thus a total of more than 1,800 men are on state highway construction, and probably an equal number on county road crews and contracts.

Seven projects were completed by contractors during June. A total of 22 road contracts have been let but not yet started and seven bridges are likewise awaiting construction.

Farm Labor Demand on Upswing

Period of maximum employment demands on Montana farms is beginning The hay harvest is already in progress, will be followed by harvest of small grains, then vegetables, seed, and sugar beets. Berry picking is in full swing in the Bitter Root and other berry sections of the state, cherry picking will be ten days or more late, due to the retarded spring growing season. Sugar beet harvesting and processing, and potato picking will require substantial blocks of hand labor in October.

Farm labor supply has been adequate to date this season. Transient farm labor and migratory custom combines will play an important role in the harvest.

Lewistown—(Active file 186; 60 women, 47 veterans) Labor supply keeps slightly ahead of demand. Women registrants are in clerical, sales and service categories. Increased demand is in prospect during July from agriculture and in construction. Two schools, a stockyard, and highway contract will absorb available construction workers.

Libby—(Active file 61; 37 women, 8 veterans; 6 men, 5 women over 50) Increase in labor demand prevailed through June and will continue in July and August. More than 800 are employed in three lumbering and logging outfits, with some increase in sight for July. A mineral processing plant now employs 145, near its maximum crew.

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Along the Hiring Line ---

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Livingston—(Active file 127; 61 women, 24 veterans) Late farm season has retarded hiring for agriculture. Construction jobs fully staffed, with one road oil job and one bridge to be started in July. A rock crusher crew of 20 finished the last of June. Building construction is active, shortage of carpenters and bricklayers is developing. This work will continue through the summer and fall. Fewer transients are arriving, the haying season may develop shortages.

Malta—(Active file 36; 16 women, 5 veterans) Construction of a new hospital will absorb available skills. Farm and soil program will create openings during July. Due to rainy season the demand for irrigators is below normal.

Miles City—(Active file 118; 42 women, 27 veterans; 13 men, 4 women over 50) Applicant file down about 50 per cent in June, even after registering school and college students. Street paving contract is main hiring unit at present, with some other construction openings. All building craftsmen are employed. Farm employment outlook good.

Missoula—(Active file 418; 176 women, 97 veterans) Demand in the hayfields will develop through July. Employment by railroads led during June, followed by sales and service help; lumber and logging fully manned. Bridge job completed, approach construction under way with a small crew. About 30 men on St. Regis road project. Union plumbers still on vacation.

Polson—(Active file 255; 71 women, 48 veterans) Shutdown of lumber plant due to high water has expanded applicant file; work to resume about July 15. Demand for construction men is light, crews are fully staffed. Completion of high school addition will release 20 men in July. Water main replacement will require crew of 12. Project of pulp and paper mill being revived, may reach contract stage this fall. Cherry crop about one-half normal. Will require 125 packers and 150 pickers, less than half of usual crews. Local and directed migration labor will be sufficient.

Red Lodge—(Active file 80; 30 women, 12 veterans) Coal mining in slack season; 10 miners recalled in June, 30 more in July. Cannery operation will employ 15 from regular labor market and 30 to 50 drawn from households and summer workers sources, during July and August. Full crews now on construction projects, no in-migration recommended.

Shelby—(Active file 90; 53 women, 16 veterans) Tiber dam already drawing migrants into the area, though no employment is in sight there until late in the year, if then. A road project and housing program for the dam expected to hire crews late in August. July demand here will be for construction men, irrigators, and farm hands, all available from local supply reinforced by the thin stream of transients.

Sidney—(Active file 106; 53 women, 17 veterans) Most seasonal operations fully staffed, hiring will be for replacement purposes. Construction consists principally of private residences, with building skills all employed.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 50; 24 women, 5 veterans) Logging and lumbering crews fully staffed, and supply well used up. Wage raise by one operator may cause re-shuffling. Transients, including many with lumber experience, are more numerous than normal. A bridge construction job held up for lower water, may use up to 75 men.

Wolf Point—(Active file 48; 22 women, 8 veterans) Construction employment is less than a year ago principally on private residences. A lodge building will be begun in August, and some other commercial building is in prospect. Skilled worker supply will be absorbed by late August. Farm employment has been light, will be more active in July and August.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA[1]

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change[4]	
	June 1950[2]	May 1950[3]	June 1949	May 50 to June 50	June 49 to June 50
Total nonagricultural industries	155.0	152.1	150.9	1.9	2.6
Total manufacturing	18.7	18.5	18.4	1.5	2.1
Durable goods	11.2	11.2	11.3	0.4	—0.4
Lumber and timber products	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.9	0.4
Primary metals	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	—2.2
Other[5]	1.3	1.3	1.3	—0.2	2.3
Nondurable goods	7.5	7.3	7.1	3.3	5.9
Food and kindred products	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.0	2.3
Printing and publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.4
Other[6]	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	20.1
Total mining	10.9	10.9	10.0	0.2	9.0
Metal mining	8.3	8.2	7.3	1.2	14.2
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.8	.9	.8	—10.2	—4.3
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	—2.5
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.5	.5	.6	1.4	—11.6
Contract Construction	13.5	12.1	12.2	11.3	9.9
Contractors, building construction	4.3	3.8	4.1	11.1	1.9
Contractors, other than building	6.2	5.4	5.0	16.2	23.9
Contractors, special trade	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.6	—2.1
Total transportation and utilities	22.9	22.3	22.4	2.8	2.3
Interstate railroads	14.4	14.0	14.5	3.5	—0.7
Transportation except railroads	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.8	19.8
Utilities including communication	4.6	4.5	4.6	0.6	—0.7
Total Trade	37.8	37.6	37.9	0.4	—0.4
Wholesale trade	8.3	8.3	8.5	—0.6	—2.3
Retail trade	29.5	29.3	29.4	0.7	0.2
General merchandise and apparel	6.8	6.8	6.0	—1.3	13.4
Food stores	3.6	3.7	3.7	—1.3	—2.1
Eating and drinking establishments	7.4	7.3	8.4	1.5	—12.2
Automotive and filling stations	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.4	1.8
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.8	6.7	6.5	0.8	4.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.4	4.9
Total services and miscellaneous	19.9	19.3	19.6	2.8	1.7
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3.7	3.2	3.7	14.9	—1.2
Personal services	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	—5.6
Other[7]	13.8	13.7	13.3	0.5	3.9
Government	27.4	27.6	26.7	—0.7	2.7
Federal[8]	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.0	3.0
State and local	20.0	20.2	19.4	—1.0	3.1

[1]Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

[2]Preliminary estimates based on partial return of selected sample of Montana employers.

[3]Figures previously released have been revised on the basis of more complete reports.

[4]Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.

[5]Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

[6]Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products

[7]Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

[8]Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JUNE 1950 AND JUNE 1949

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Wk End 7/8	
	June 1950		June 1949		June 1950		June 1949		June 1950		June 1949							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Anaconda	76	25	30	8	173	43	86	25	19	8	18	10	75	28	37	83	98	83
Billings	391	114	215	51	1,037	241	251	60	809	192	435	173	176	90	412	292	322	169
Bozeman	50	19	98	55	129	45	43	12	453	117	370	70	165	84	339	219	13	28
Butte	118	27	97	22	529	81	932	356	237	71	79	27	109	124	368	189	411	1,218
Cut Bank	30	6	13	6	56	15	73	7	78	32	12	8	50	17	56	10	37	35
Dillon	24	3	24	11	63	15	37	16	111	48	121	56	70	107	44	63	13	21
Forsyth	38	6	9	4	37	9	15	11	247	21	77	27	41	25	39	75	9	4
Fort Benton	17	5	5	2	24	6	10	3	60	24	89	23	19	46	8	29	14	3
Glasgow	92	15	22	4	93	6	37	12	226	18	97	30	68	43	249	134	30	14
Glendive	16	3	3	0	39	2	15	6	56	25	41	8	30	40	17	16	34	19
Great Falls	291	72	137	48	664	151	541	190	394	121	299	150	212	99	246	292	390	295
Hamilton	76	12	42	7	231	43	120	14	167	33	491	22	201	73	67	55	38	36
Havre	85	14	19	6	140	20	24	6	467	122	95	42	92	44	218	92	55	15
Helena	272	58	61	29	238	57	161	70	352	111	384	168	114	66	246	352	134	98
Kalispell	440	147	153	45	781	164	462	108	335	140	122	47	154	85	369	117	190	212
Lewistown	37	8	11	5	186	47	42	14	71	17	51	14	95	21	82	38	39	33
Libby	17	9	12	3	61	8	49	6	115	19	37	16	10	28	71	29	38	44
Livingston	173	41	48	13	127	24	110	38	199	51	98	26	99	51	146	67	21	35
Malta	17	2	56	15	36	5	33	8	62	29	84	43	44	31	48	47	18	23
Miles City	103	21	35	5	118	27	39	7	388	73	217	68	109	58	86	172	63	24
Missoula	91	31	146	46	418	97	412	128	439	134	435	191	196	118	371	334	193	277
Polson	72	12	9	3	255	48	131	41	65	16	19	2	62	21	71	10	61	94
Red Lodge	19	0	24	10	80	12	66	25	28	2	22	12	24	34	25	19	53	52
Shelby	56	10	21	10	90	16	28	11	126	46	153	67	92	52	143	183	22	23
Sidney	46	11	26	7	106	17	36	10	276	21	214	42	74	86	55	74	48	20
Thomp. Falls	32	10	28	9	50	5	62	12	48	15	76	16	34	100	34	81	40	60
Wolf Point	14	3	16	6	48	8	28	11	27	9	49	19	73	32	44	36	35	4
Tchr. Plcmt	70	34	67	23	562	175	292	72	46	17	29	10	0	0	149	0	....	....
TOTALS	2,763	718	1,583	529	6,371	1,387	4,623	1,420	5,901	1,532	4,780	1,576	2,488	2,105	4,040	3,400	2,419	3,556

1949 totals include reports from Baker, Chinook, Columbia Falls, Conrad, Deer Lodge, Hardin, Plentywood, Roundup, Scobey, Townsend and Mail Claims—Consolidated with other offices in 1950 figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1950	April 1950	Mar. 1950	May 1950	April 1950	Mar. 1950	May 1950	April 1950	Mar. 1950
All Manufacturing	**$64.81**	**$62.63**	**$62.49**	**41.3**	**40.0**	**41.0**	**$1.570**	**$1.567**	**$1.525**
Durable goods	64.93	60.82	62.00	41.4	39.3	41.2	1.568	1.546	1.505
Primary metals	57.50	56.95	56.40	39.0	38.7	39.8	1.475	1.473	1.417
Nondurable goods	64.52	65.73	63.28	41.0	41.0	40.6	1.573	1.602	1.557
Food and kindred products	56.12	53.33	54.27	43.0	41.1	42.3	1.305	1.298	1.282
All Mining	**63.65**	**63.83**	**63.37**	**37.9**	**37.6**	**38.7**	**1.678**	**1.699**	**1.638**
Metal mining	61.71	59.54	58.22	38.3	37.6	38.0	1.612	1.583	1.533
All transportation and utilities (except railroads)	**63.53**	**64.03**	**62.21**	**39.5**	**40.4**	**39.4**	**1.610**	**1.587**	**1.578**
Transportation (except railroads)	72.24	71.03	69.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	56.26	58.22	56.58	39.2	40.2	39.1	1.436	1.449	1.446

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
312 N. Main St.
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

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